*BY ORDER OF THE*
*SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE*

*AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 90-8*

*1 JANUARY 1999*

*Command Policy*

*ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND*
*OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH*

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**1.** This directive establishes the Air Force Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH) Program. The effective management of ESOH risks and costs is essential to achieve the Air Force mission, conduct and sustain operations, and protect and enhance the Total Force. This directive implements Secretary of the Air Force Order (SAFO) 103.1, *Authority and Responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations, and Environment)*; SAFO 791.1, *Delegation of Authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), to Request Information Relating to Hazardous Substances, and for Wetlands and Floodplains*; and DoD Directive 4715.1, *Environmental Security*.

**2.** The three ESOH principles guiding our efforts are: "**sustain readiness**," "**leverage resources**," and "**be a good neighbor**." To support these principles, the Air Force will make ESOH a fundamental element at all levels of planning, decision-making, budgeting, acquisition, and all phases of operations.

2.1. In order to reduce the ESOH component of installation and weapon system total ownership costs, the Air Force will strive to reach the following goals:

2.1.1. sustainable use of our installations and ranges through the conservation of natural and cultural resources and open communication with stakeholders;

2.1.2. zero enforcement actions;

2.1.3. zero occupational injuries and illnesses;

2.1.4. zero disease and nonbattle injuries (DNBI) related to contingency operations;

2.1.5. zero loss of government resources through mishaps; and

2.1.6. reduced pollutant emissions using a pollution prevention investment strategy.

2.2. The Air Force will employ quality-based management practices using a systematic method of planning, implementing, checking, and reviewing results to support ESOH activities. This approach must be compatible with already existing Air Force management systems.

**3.** The Air Force will provide safe and healthful workplaces and conduct operations (excluding armed conflict) in a manner that enhances mission accomplishment, preserves resources (e.g., weapons systems, facilities, and equipment), and minimizes the risks to both the environment and the safety and health of Air Force personnel and the public both on and off the installation.  The Air Force will promote an atmosphere of trust and teamwork where individuals are committed to the ESOH principles.

**4.** The Air Force will use the operational risk management (ORM) process and applicable principles, tools, and techniques to improve performance; prevent occupational illnesses, injuries, and DNBI in support of Force Protection; and, where possible, lower costs.

**5.** The Air Force will provide training in ESOH principles and ORM to all military and civilian personnel, commensurate with their duties.

**6.** The Air Force will strive to promote public trust and confidence by informing, consulting, and maintaining open communications and dialogue with local and affected communities, tribes, regulators, and other stakeholders and foster partnerships with these groups and individuals.  Consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native Governments (herein "tribes") will be on a government-to-government basis, in accordance with applicable law.

**7.** The Air Force will identify ESOH costs to commanders, single managers, and functional managers to support cost-effective decision-making.

**8.** The following responsibilities and authorities are to be derived from this policy:

    **8.1.  Commanders at all levels will:**

        8.1.1.  Implement the ESOH principles and above policies in their planning, decisions, and operations.

        8.1.2.  Hold supervisors, managers, workers, and ESOH professionals accountable for ESOH performance.

        8.1.3.  Ensure supervisors, managers, workers, and ESOH professionals work together for continuous improvements in readiness, cost, and performance.

        8.1.4.  Ensure all employees have ready access to all ESOH information and training to effectively accomplish their job.

    **8.2.  SAF/MI will,** in accordance with Secretary of the Air Force Order 103.1, provide guidance, direction, and oversight of all matters pertaining to the formulation, review, and execution of policies, plans, programs, and budgets relative to ESOH.  SAF/MIQ serves as the central focal point for SAF/MI and the Air Force on ESOH matters.

    **8.3.  SAF/FM will** make existing cost reporting tools and mechanisms available to identify ESOH costs and provide the information to commanders for decision-making.

    **8.4.  SAF/AQ will:**

        8.4.1.  Implement this policy by integrating ESOH considerations into acquisition policies, instructions, program reviews, and training as appropriate.

8.4.2.  Ensure single managers employ the ORM system safety methodologies to identify, assess, and reduce ESOH risks and to lower total ownership costs when developing new systems or modifying existing systems.

8.4.3.  Within available Air Force science and technology resources, provide for research and development programs to support Air Force unique ESOH requirements.

**8.5.  SAF/IA will:**

8.5.1.  Ensure Air Force ESOH overseas activities support Air Force international objectives.

8.5.2.  Integrate ESOH within Air Force cooperative engagement programs.

**8.6.  HQ USAF/XO will:**

8.6.1.  Ensure Mission Need Statements, Program Action Directives, Operational Requirements Documents, and Operational Plans address ESOH, where applicable.

8.6.2.  Implement ESOH policies in management of ranges.

**8.7.  HQ USAF/XP will** ensure the Air Force strategic plan and fiscal guidance incorporate ESOH principles, where appropriate.

**8.8.  HQ USAF/DP will:**

8.8.1.  Provide guidance to document evaluation of ESOH compliance in performance appraisals.

8.8.2.  Provide guidance to integrate ESOH and ORM knowledge and principles into appropriate training programs.

**8.9.  HQ USAF/IL, HQ USAF/SG, and HQ USAF/SE will:**

8.9.1.  Develop and provide tools, training, guidance, and procedures for ESOH programs that are risk-based.

8.9.2.  Identify opportunities to eliminate redundancies and promote synergy in implementing ESOH functional programs.

8.9.3.  Promote cost-effective business improvements and industrial process reengineering initiatives to support the Air Force mission.

**8.10.  HQ USAF/IL will:**

8.10.1.  Develop tracking and reporting procedures integrating ESOH performance results into overall weapon system maintenance/operational performance status reporting.

8.10.2.  Develop and implement cost-effective business improvements and industrial process re-engineering initiatives to minimize and control ESOH risks.

**8.11.  SAF/PA will** define manpower requirements and training, and develop resource guidelines and communication tools to ensure public involvement efforts meet the requirements of ESOH programs.

**8.12.  Installation ESOH Professionals will** provide ESOH technical expertise to commanders, functional managers, and supervisors to support ORM, performance improvement, and cost reductions.

**8.13.  All Air Force personnel** shall comply with identified ORM practices to manage ESOH risks, comply with ESOH regulations and standards, improve performance, enhance personal effectiveness, and, where possible, reduce costs.


F. WHITTEN PETERS
Acting Secretary of the Air Force

**Attachment 1**

**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

*References*

29 CFR 1960, *Basic Program Elements for Federal Employees OSHA*

40 CFR, *Protection of Environment*

DoDD 4715.1, *Environmental Security*

AFPD 48-1, *Aerospace Medicine Program*

AFPD 32-70, *Environmental Quality*

AFPD 91-2, *Safety Program*

AFPD 91-3, *Air Force Occupational Safety, Health, and Fire Protection Program*

AFPD 90-5, *Quality Air Force*

*Terms*

**Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH)**—ESOH includes environmental quality, environmental health, fire protection, safety, and occupational health.

**EOSH Principles:**

"Sustain readiness" - This includes, but is not limited to, promoting health and safety to ensure individual readiness, providing a process to reduce or offset risk and enable commanders to make well-informed decisions to ensure mission success, and maintaining access to ranges and installations crucial to Air Force readiness.

"Leverage resources" - This includes reducing and eliminating ESOH costs through various means such as using new technology, working better together, and developing libraries of more effective and efficient business practice alternatives.

"Be a good neighbor" - This includes, but is not limited to, fostering a constructive relationship with our neighbors in which they understand the Air Force goals, objectives and constraints and the Air Force understands their goals and objectives; seeking to be a responsible neighbor, to be sensitive to community issues, to be an active participant in programs to improve the local quality of life; and reducing the present impact of past contamination.

**ESOH Professionals**—The personnel responsible for, and with the knowledge and expertise to provide, technical recommendations on safety, fire protection, occupational health, and environmental issues.

**Environmental Health**—The discipline and program concerned with identifying and preventing illness and injury due to exposure to hazardous chemical, physical, and biologic agents that may be encountered in the ambient environment – air, water, or soil.

**Environmental Quality**—The discipline and program concerned with maintaining and improving the quality of the environment.  This includes compliance, cleanup, pollution prevention, impact analysis; waste minimization and management; natural and cultural resource management; historic preservation; encroachment prevention; range, airspace, and community planning; and community impact analysis and assistance.

**Hazard**—Any real or potential condition that can cause mission degradation; injury, illness, or death to personnel; or damage to, or loss of, equipment or property.

**Occupational Environment**—The place or area where an individual works, including traditional administrative and industrial workplaces, as well as the cockpit, the battlefield, and deployed locations.

**Occupational Health**—The discipline and program concerned with prevention of illness resulting from work-related factors.  It includes the prevention of illness during deployments not resulting from hostile acts to reduce disease and nonbattle injury rates (DNBI).

**Operational Risk Management**—The systematic process of identifying hazards, assessing risk, analyzing risk control options and measures, making control decisions, implementing control decisions, formally accepting residual risks, and supervising/reviewing the activity for effectiveness.  ORM processes and tools include Enhanced Site Specific Risk Assessment (ESSRA), Acquisition System Safety, etc.  Risk management decisions take into account such factors as:  the ESOH risk; cost-benefit of control methods; risk to mission accomplishment and the importance of that particular aspect of the mission; the potential for noncompliance with ESOH regulations or laws and resulting fines; the risk of future impacts on operations due to use of non-renewable resources; the risk of adverse public reaction causing limitations on operations; the risk of illnesses/injuries causing the loss of worker productivity; and political risk (for example, Air Force personnel assigned overseas must comply with applicable requirements of international treaties, Status of Forces Agreements, the DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document, and Final Governing Standards).

**Public Involvement**—Involving the public in a timely, meaningful, and consistent manner in the decision-making process.

**Risk**—The probability and severity of loss or adverse impact from exposure to various hazards.

**Safety**—The discipline and program concerned with the prevention of any real or potential condition that can cause mission degradation; injury or death to personnel; or damage to, or loss of, systems, equipment, facilities, or property.